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NEW ZEALANDERS NEED MACHINERY

Stocks Short in Many Lines
and Costly Imports Must
Continue.

AUCKLAND, Sept. 1.—The foreign trade of New Zealand during the first six months of 1920 was exceptionally large, notwithstanding the fact that exports fell short of the corresponding period in 1919. The foreign business, including movements of treasure, totaled \$228,840,884, with an actual unfavorable balance of \$6,685,606 and an indicated adverse balance of not less than \$30,000,000, when the cost of goods at the port of delivery, including freight, insurance, etc., is considered, as against the cost at the port of embarkation as now calculated.

This adverse showing was expected on the part of the New Zealand Government and banking interests some months ago, when warnings were sent out that it was time to begin to prepare for the change in trade balance. This warning was accepted by enough of the business and moneyed interests of the Dominion to prevent anything like a money panic. There is said to be a slowing down along speculative lines, with the possible exception of speculation in farm and dairy lands, which has run riot for the last two or three years. It is not uncommon now to hear of the sale of land at \$800 and \$1,000 an acre, and from \$300 up is the prevailing price for land that is considered above an average.

There is little prospect of any material increase in the volume or value of exports during the next six months, while the indications are that larger and more costly imports must continue during the balance of the year, if not longer, in order to meet the demands and properly normalize the short stocks on hand in many lines. Much more industrial machinery must be brought into the country, as well as builders' hardware, agricultural machinery, fencing wire, railroad material and rolling stock and similar lines.

American imports for the first six months of 1920 kept up remarkably well considering the adverse exchange rate and the higher tariff paid on most of the principal competitors from the United Kingdom and Dominions. It is not expected, however, that these conditions can be kept up, but, rather, that the American totals for the last half of the year will decline to some extent, while Great Britain's share is expected to gradually increase.

JAPANESE PURCHASE JAVAN OIL FIELDS

Government Will Be Asked
to Develop Them.

SOERABAYA, Java, Sept. 2.—The representatives of the Japan Petroleum Company of Tokyo, who arrived here half a year ago to make inquiries about the eventual possibility of buying oil fields for their company in the Dutch East Indies, have concluded a contract with the Colonial Petroleum Company, a Dutch company of the Standard Oil Trust.

From reliable sources it is learned that this contract includes the purchase by the latter of its rather rich oil fields in the district Samarinda of the eastern province of Dutch Borneo, including on these grounds the establishments already existing. The oil fields are situated in the neighborhood of the Kutai river, navigable for small seagoing ships.

Furthermore it is learned that for the exploitation of these oil fields financial assistance has been asked from the Japanese Government.

NEW WIRELESS POWERFUL

Haramachi Plant Will Reach
Half Way Around Earth.

TOKYO, Sept. 1.—The big wireless station which is being established by the Department of Communications in Haramachi will be completed the latter part of October. Already the generating plant and office building have been built, and the steel frame concrete wireless pole to measure 600 feet has been finished as high as 500 feet.

A 400 kilowatt generator, which is expected to be installed soon, will make possible transmission half way around the earth, to say nothing about reaching America.

When completed the station will be the second or third largest in the world.

USE U. S. OPTICAL WORKS.

Tainanfu Branches of Shanghai
Houses Prefer It.

Of the several modern optical establishments in Tainanfu conducted by Chinese Consul Gauss states that the two largest branches of Shanghai firms both use American materials.

The business is practically confined to spectacles, though a Chinese penchant for colored glasses creates some demand for sun glasses. American styles, measurements and materials are generally in use in Tainanfu, and supplies are obtained through the larger firms or their head offices in Shanghai.

SUGAR BOOM AIDS MANILA.

Favorable Trade Balance Shown—
Hemp Exports Increase.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—The recent boom in sugar has rolled up a favorable trade balance for July approaching \$9,000,000 pesos, according to figures just made public by the Philippine Bureau of Customs. Imports for the month also showed an increase, exact figures not yet being available, as the reports from several small ports in the islands have not been received.

Total reports for the month are said by customs officials to be about \$9,000,000 pesos. The export of hemp continues to be heavy and may exceed the June figures of \$9,258,450 pesos.

CHANCE FOR U. S. JEAN MAKERS

Commenting on cotton piece goods in Mukden, United States Trade Commissioner Batchelder called attention to the trade for which is held through their organization by the Japanese, whose product, though not so good as the American, is better priced. Stocks in Shanghai and better facilities for handling American piece goods are urged as necessary to this business.

FIGHT AMONG COMRADORES.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—Because of constant loss sustained by comrades of the Yangtze River shipping companies, friction has arisen among members of the combine and the China Navigation Company through their agents. Butterfield & Swire, has threatened to withdraw from the fare syndicate. No decrease in fares is anticipated.

JAPANESE DISCARD SHIPS.

Owing to the increasing scarcity of cargo, eleven of the 466 Japanese ships running on ocean and coastal lines, aggregating 48,729 tons, have recently been discarded. Should the piece of activity of the cargo situation continue the number of cargo boats lying idle in ports is expected to further increase.

PHILIPPINES NOW ON SOUND BASIS

Merchants and Manufacturers
Agreeing for Great World
Trade Development.

Despite the unfavorable trade balance of \$10,600,000 which was suffered by the Philippines in 1919 the islands are on the most favorable basis in their history, for since 1914 a favorable trade balance of \$85,500,000 has been accumulated.

The merchants and manufacturers of the islands are now organizing for a great world trade development for coconut oil, cigars, rope, finished lumber, sugar, canned sea food, paper and the famous Manila embroidery. It is interesting to note as shown in the following tables the change which has taken place in the distribution of the overseas trade of the islands:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
United States	40%	48%	50%	50%	50%	57%
Japan	4%	6%	6%	6%	19%	15%
Hong Kong	2%	0%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Great Britain	11%	22%	12%	8%	1%	7%
Australia	3%	1%	1%	1%	4%	1%
France						
East Indies	3%	6%	5%	3%	7%	2%

The Federal census for 1920 credits the Philippine Islands with a total population of 10,350,640, of which number about half a million are among the non-Christian tribes of the islands. Manila, of course, remains the largest city, with a population of 253,513, made up as follows:

Americans (outside of army and navy)	3,134
Philippines	207,135
Englishmen	1,935
Other Europeans	17,800
Chinese	1,611
All others	22,000

The same census shows that there are a million and a half farms in the Philippines, 96 per cent. of which are owned by Filipinos, therefore out of the 10,000,000 Christian Filipinos, 8,000,000 of them live on their own farms. The records also show that 91 per cent. of the urban property is owned by Filipinos.

WEAVING IN JAPAN A GREAT INDUSTRY

Cotton Goods Still Imported
Despite Large Home Output.

Among the goods produced by the Japanese weaving industry are T-cloth, cotton shirting, gassed thread shirting, cotton flannel, figured cloth, duck, calico, cotton sheets, Victoria lawn, sail cloth, cotton fabrics for airplanes. During the second half of 1919 the output of cotton piece goods amounted to nearly \$31,000,000 yards. Japan also imports considerable quantities of cotton piece goods. Such imports during the second half of 1919 were valued at more than \$2,000,000.

Among leading imports are cotton flannel, cotton velvet, cotton satin, bleached and unbleached shirting and sheeting, unbleached sail cloth, bleached Victoria lawn, colored shirting, printed cotton, figured and embroidered cloths, bleached figured shirting, bookbinding cloth and cotton sewing threads.

AMERICANS ORGANIZE CHINESE AIR LINE

Propose to Give Freight and
Passenger Service.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1.—The Chinese-American Aviation Corporation was formed here to-day when the certificate of incorporation was issued by the United States Court for China.

The new corporation has expressed its intention of establishing a commercial transportation line for both passengers and freight, and plans to operate both airplanes and hydroplanes.

The incorporators are two American citizens, Jow Sing and Moy Kuang Poy, and Zhang Yen Kwang, a resident of Shanghai. The capitalization was for \$100,000 United States gold.

DRYDOCK DEWEY WILL BE SHIFTED

Two Naval Stations to Be
Consolidated.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—The United States naval station at Olongapo is to be dismantled and the machinery and equipment transferred to the Cavite Naval Station, on Manila Bay, according to a decision of the Navy Department recently announced here.

Local officials say that the transfer cannot be completed for a year or more. The drydock Dewey will be the principal piece of equipment to be moved to Cavite. The Olongapo station also includes a hospital, machine and carpenter shops, ice plant and the other accessories of a complete naval station.

The consolidation of the two stations has been recommended several times to the Navy Department. When it is effected the Cavite Naval Station will be the only one in the Philippines.

DEEPENING MANILA HARBOR.

\$6,000,000 Is Appropriated for
Development.

Six million dollars was appropriated during the last session of the Philippine Legislature for improvement work in developing the harbor of Manila. The new dredging program will give a water depth of forty instead of thirty feet, and the present sea wall will be greatly extended.

Coincident with this governmental harbor improvement the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will build a pier quadruple the size of the present largest wharf, and the Government will build a similar pier next to that of the Pacific Mail. It is announced that the two piers will be completed within eighteen months.

EUROPEAN IMPORTS HELD UP.

Imports from France, Italy and Belgium have been held up at Australian ports owing to the decision of the customs department to base import duties on foreign currencies converted at the par rate of exchange. This rule is beneficial to the United States and Japan, whose currencies are above par, but works a hardship on importers of goods from European countries with an adverse rate of exchange.

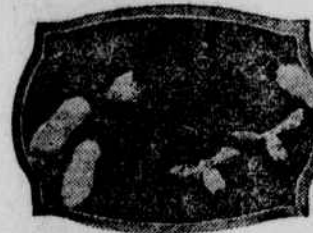
COAL FIND IN SIBERIA.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 26.—Passants of the Lermontovskaya Volost in the Habarovsk district recently sent special representatives here for conferences with engineering experts for the purpose of investigating the immense beds of coal which have been discovered in their district. An extensive seam of coal is reported to be lying quite near the surface and in some places exposed.

ELECTRIC BULBS IN DEMAND.

An estimate of the total output of electric bulbs in Japan for this year is given in Eastern Commerce as 14,000,000 pieces. The demand for bulbs for home consumption is increasing and orders are forthcoming from India, China and the islands in the south.

THE STORY of SILK



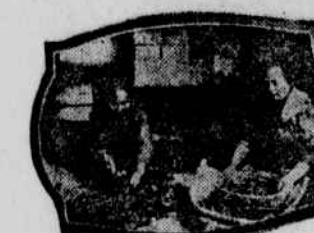
Out of their silken prisons the dusty little moths pierce their way to lay the tiny eggs which become the "seeds" of the silk crop for the next year. The rearing of the worms is an exacting science, requiring so much personal attention that it is impossible to undertake the work on a large scale.



The tiny little silkworms are hatched out on the papers on which the eggs were laid, and then placed in small trays. From this time until these worms have spun their cocoons they are cared for most constantly, for the quality and quantity of their spinings depend entirely upon the attention and feeding they receive.



The silkworms are most fastidious in the matter of food. They eat only fresh, finely cut mulberry leaves, hand picked, from these trees, which seem to grow best in Japan. To feed these ever-hungry little silk makers, leaves from trees covering over a million and a quarter acres are required.



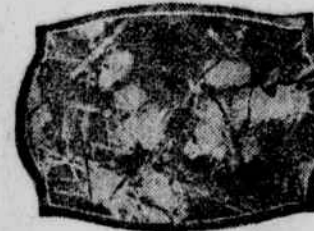
When the worms are very small they eat seven or eight times a day, and during this period the housewives are never very far from their charges. Day and night special meals of the mulberry leaves, cut fine, must be prepared and sprinkled over the hungry little money makers. On stormy days the housewives get a little rest, for the worms enjoy eating only when the weather is agreeable to their artistic temperaments.



The hungry worms eat so much and grow so fast that in the first five weeks of life they increase in size many times. But in these five weeks they eat enough to last them the rest of their lives. When satiated, they grow restless and the farmer is glad, because he knows his worms are ready to go to work.



When the silkworm goes to work he undertakes his new job with great seriousness. Climbing up the rice-straw ladders, which the little Japanese girls have ready for the occasion, he picks out a comfortable spot and starts to spin. He works as industriously as he ate, for he never stops until he has "done his bit," which is from 500 to 1,200 yards of silken thread.



—and this is the "crop" the Japanese farmer raised—thousands and thousands of these little shells of silk. All the time the worms were spinning constant care had to be exercised to prevent two worms spinning their cocoons together. Double cocoons cannot be unwound.



After sorting the cocoons for quality the cocoons are boiled to kill the chrysalides. Then the tiny filaments are caught up and the cocoons literally unwound. As the Japanese housewife reels these tiny threads together they unite to form a single uniform rounded strand of lustrous raw silk.

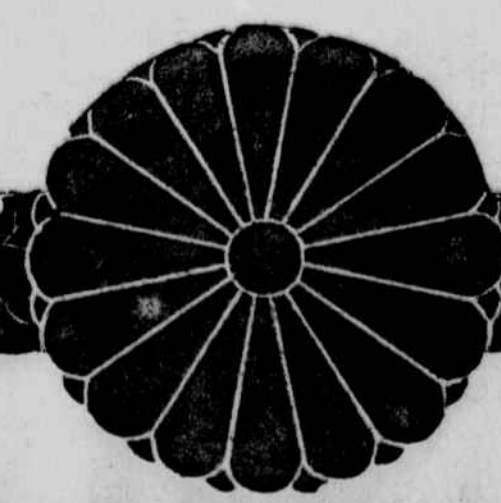


Of course there are many large establishments in Japan which produce rich silken fabrics for the markets of the whole world, but every farmer's wife weaves remarkably fine cloths whenever she finds an interval from household or field duties.



And when the fabrics are complete skilled workmen apply the wonderful colors and patterns which have made Japanese Silks eagerly sought for by buyers in all countries; but by far the largest quantity and the finest qualities find their way to America.

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TO RESUME SHIP SERVICE.

BATAVIA, Sept. 1.—According to advices received here, a German-American steamship company will resume early in October a regular service between Hamburg and the Dutch East Indies.

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NEW RAIL PROJECT EXPECTED.

Indian Government Man to Go
With Netherlands Line.

PERKIN, Sept. 1.—W. Cool, retired General Advisor on Haroor Affairs to the Dutch East Indian Government, upon his arrival here to study Japanese harbor conditions said that after he has visited his home land he will come back to the Dutch East Indies as chairman of the Indian Managing Board of the Netherlands Indian Railway Company, which operates in central and eastern Java.

Because of Mr. Cool's former connections and his future position, it is thought that the Netherlands Indian Railway Company plans to establish a railway terminal in Semarang, where it can unload freight directly on board vessels.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONGRESS.

TOKYO, Oct. 3.—The latest reports here indicate that few delegates from China and Korea will come to Tokyo to attend the World's Sunday School Convention, which begins October 5, although several hundred had been expected. The absence of the Koreans is explained as being due to a fear that their presence in Tokyo might give the impression that the Koreans are friendly toward the Japanese.